

DIDS BUR Y PIONEER

VOL. XIII

DIDS BUR Y, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24th, 1915.

No. 8

Bring Your Key

This is the last chance to all key holders of the Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet

We have from time to time advertised to have your keys sent in and there are still about 700 keys which have not been returned to us. Someone has the right key and if it is not returned on or before the 28th DAY OF FEBRUARY your chance will be lost, and the cabinet will be given away on April 1st. We will advertise later how it will be given away. Absolutely Free if the key is not returned on or before the above date. Get busy and bring your keys.

J. V. BERSCHT

MILITARY HORSES
WANTED
FOR CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

RIDING HORSES

Age, Rising 5 to 10 years Height, 15 to 15-3 Hands
Weight, 1000 to 1150 Pounds

ARTILLERY HORSES

Age, Rising 5 to 10 years Height, 15 to 15-3 Hands
Weight 1100 to 1450 Pounds

COLOURS

BAYS, BROWNS, BLACKS, CHESTNUTS, BLUE ROANS,
RED ROANS. NO LIGHT GREYS or WHITES

REQUIREMENTS

All horses must be in good condition, sound, of good conformation, free from blemishes or vice, and broken to harness or saddle.

GEO. HOADLEY, LIEUT. COL. A. D. McRAE
Commissioner for Alberta Chief Commissioner for Remounts for the West

HORSES WILL BE INSPECTED AT

BOWDEN, Wed., Feb. 24th

OLDS, Thurs., Feb. 25th

CARSTAIRS, Fri., Feb. 26th, 1915

GEO. SCOTT,
Purchasing Officer
for Canadian Government

BUSINESS LOCALS

3C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

NOTICE—I have made arrangements to advance 70% on auction sale notes. In future I will collect any notes taken at sales if parties so desire. Get my terms on auction sales. Satisfaction guaranteed. G. B. Sexsmith. 117p

MEN AND WOMEN! It would pay you to call and see the nice line of goods J. R. Shaw is offering to the public. Everything in his store is reduced in order to make a successful clearing, as he needs room for his spring goods.

MEN! See the values J. R. Shaw is showing in men's shoes, pants, hats, caps, gloves, underwear, heavy suits, overcoats. All goods reduced.

M. MECKLENBURG, the graduate experienced, well established eyeglass specialist, will again visit Carstairs February 26th; Didsbury, February 25th, and Olds, February 24th. The very best for your eyes at reasonable charges and satisfaction guaranteed.

THE Central Alberta Land Co., Olds, have money to loan on improved farm lands in both the Olds and Didsbury districts.

A. AIRD, Didsbury, steam engineer will take on boiler repairing and general machinist work. Satisfaction guaranteed.

The Horse Sale

The government horse sale on Friday last was exceptionally well attended by the stock raisers of the district, it being estimated that there were over three hundred horses of all breeds and descriptions brought in for the inspection of the astute government buyers who certainly hewed to the line in their selection of heroes in the brute world who will take part in the world catastrophe.

There were twenty-one horses selected out of the large number brought in, and the prices ranged from \$115 to \$165, which seemed to satisfy the former owners of these horses, several of whom a Pioneer representative interviewed for their opinion as to price.

The choice of the buyers seemed to run to fairly light horses in good flesh which caused quite a lot of adverse criticism because much larger horses were turned down. Several points seemed to be overlooked by would-be buyers. A lot of the horses shown were too big or not in good flesh, others again did not show well in action or were not the quality of horse suitable for the purpose for which they were wanted.

However, the horse owners of the district will have another chance in a few weeks to dispose of some of their stock as it was stated by Mr. E. J. Legg that the government would be in the market in this district in a few weeks.

One thing must have impressed the buyers and that was that this district has some splendid horseflesh even if it was not quite suitable for their purposes. One thing is sure, Didsbury never has had many horses in town at one time before, barns of all descriptions were used for the occasion.

Would Beautify Cemetery

An organization that is doing good work in a quiet way amongst the women of the district in both the home and for the betterment of the district as a whole is the Women's Institute, an organization which has branches all over the Dominion.

The Didsbury branch is one of the most successful containing as it does a great many of the most enterprising women of the district who have already made themselves a factor in helping to lighten the burdens of the home by coming together and discussing ways and means for that purpose as well as to work for the public good.

A meeting of the Institute was held on Thursday afternoon last at the home of Mrs. H. W. Chambers and the subject discussed was the condition and ways and means for beautifying and improving the local cemetery. There was a large turnout of members and Dr. G. M. Reid and Mr. F. Moyle, trustees of the cemetery, and Mayor Osmond was present.

After discussing the matter at some length it was decided that the Institute should draw up a resolution to be presented to the cemetery trustees to take action in calling a public meeting to discuss plans for the cemetery.

The Trustees will likely call a meeting in the near future of all lot owners and others interested in the matter for further discussion, when it is hoped that there will be a good attendance.

AROUND THE TOWN

Mrs. Weart will not receive on Thursday of this week.

Private Wood of the 31st Battalion, Calgary, spent the week end at home visiting his parents.

Mrs. Moyle will not receive on Saturday of this week, but will be at home on Friday afternoon, March 5th.

The many friends of Mrs. P. R. Reed will be sorry to learn that her mother, Mrs. T. Guest, died on the night that Mrs. Reed left for the east to see her mother.

The Didsbury Fair will again be held in August this year, August 12th and 13th is the dates set by the Convention held last week at Olds.

Mrs. Livingston of Victoria, organizer for the W.C.T.U., is training two classes of young men and women, mostly from the high school, in elocution for the silver medal contest which will take place shortly.

The provincial Legislature meets at Edmonton for a winter session commencing on Thursday, February 25th. Wonder what new taxes they will be springing upon us and how much more revenue the towns are going to lose.

St. Cyprian's church, Didsbury. Next Sunday, February 25th, Divine service at 11 a.m. Holy communion at 3 p.m. The venerable A. J. B. Dewdney, M.A., Archdeacon of Red Deer will officiate.

Mrs. (Rev.) D. H. Marshall and Mrs. W. H. Stark will have charge of the Red Cross tea rooms this Friday. The society has moved from its former location to two or three doors further north, near the store formerly occupied by Bill Bailey.

The Davis family, who formerly lived in Didsbury, occupying rooms over the old Reitzel & Kalbfleisch store, have met with a sad disaster on their homestead near Youngstown. Three of their children, Charles, 4 years old, Evelyn, 3 years, and Richard, one year, were all suffocated by coal gas while their mother and father were away one day last week. It is supposed that the stove exploded suffocating the children and setting fire to the shack, but the fire was soon controlled by a neighbor who lived near.

L. E. Smith who bought the Newsom farm, northeast of town, about two years ago has traded his half section of land, 50 head of stock and full outfit to Messrs. Burrel and Docksteader, of Armstrong B.C. Mr. Smith receives 80 acres of excellent land two and a half miles from Armstrong, machinery and stock and a good property with fine house in Armstrong besides quite a bit of cash on the deal. Mr. Smith considers he has done exceedingly well since coming to the Didsbury district but figures that he would like to take life a little easier, consequently he made the decision to trade which he considers a good one.

(Continued on last page)

Patriotic Fund

Previously Acknowledged....	\$454.32
Melvin S. D. Concert per W.	
N. White.....	42.25
	\$496.57

Belgian Relief

To THE PUBLIC:
I am making up another shipment of clothing for the Belgians to be sent away at the end of February. If those who wish to send goods will leave same at Pioneer office before that time they can be included in this shipment. Money or clothing gratefully received at any time for this cause.

Mrs. H. E. OSMOND
Previously acknowledged... \$77.75
From a Friend..... 3.00
\$80.75
Clothing from Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. (Dr.) A. J. Weart, Mrs. W. G. Liedemer.

The Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

TAKE NOTICE that the first annual meeting of the members of the Western Mutual Fire Insurance Company will be held at 2 p.m. on Thursday, the 25th day of February, A.D. 1915, in Head Office of the Company, Railway Street, Didsbury, Alberta.

BUSINESS

- (1) Consideration of report for the year and statement of receipts and expenditure, assets and liabilities.
- (2) Report by auditors of the Company thereon.
- (3) Election of Directors and Auditor.
- (4) Any other competent business.

DATED at Didsbury, Alberta, this 26th day of January, A.D., 1915.
By Order of the Board,
PARKER R. REED,
Secretary.

MUSIC

A few pupils will be taken for Primary and Intermediate courses of study on Piano and Organ.

H. A. ENGLISH, Didsbury

Miss Maye Rankin, A.C.C.M.
Teacher of Violin and Theory

Graduate of the Canadian Conservatory of Music, Ottawa.

Will be at Didsbury regularly every week
Please leave applications at Pioneer Office
Calgary.

Alta.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

When will You Save if you don't Save NOW?

Though your salary or income will no doubt increase, so will your expenses—and many find that the latter more than keep pace with the former. Now is the time to start a Reserve Fund—and the Savings Department of the Union Bank of Canada is the place to keep it.

Deposit the extra you have on hand now— you can open an account with any sum, down to one dollar—and draw interest on it.

DIDS BUR Y BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

Aching Bones and Sore Joints Cured! All Rheumatic Tendencies Destroyed!

Away Go the Crutches, Every Sufferer Made Well Quickly

Old age is usually afflicted with rheumatism. Very few past fifty escape its tortures.

Many it bends and deforms. Upon the countenances of others it marks the effects of its awful suffering. Nerviline will cure rheumatism. It takes the pain out of throbbing muscles and swollen joints. It untwists gnarled knuckles. It does this quickly and surely.

Nerviline is not used internally. You just rub it on—lots of hard rubbing is required for a minute or two and then you feel Nerviline penetrating through

the tissues; you feel it drawing out the congestion, feel it sink in deeper and deeper till at last it touches the core of the joint or the heart of the muscle affected.

You won't stay in pain with Nerviline—no one ever does. Just try it—you will be amazed at its magical power over pain, a power it gets from the extracts and juices of certain rare herbs and roots it contains. It's harmless—any child can use Nerviline, can rub it on for a sore throat, for a bad cold, for stiff neck, for earache. No family remedy half so useful.

The large 50 cent bottle is the most economical; trial size 25 cents. All dealers, or the Catarrhzone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Spotting New Recruits

The new British recruit, though still in civilian clothing, may be spotted among the crowd by noting his pronunciation of the following words: route, rations and reville. If he calls them boldly "rowt," "rashions," and "revally," it is a sign of military influence exercised upon the ordinary civilian pronunciation of these words. But as far as we know there is no military authority for placing the accent in "reservist" on the first instead of the second syllable, as one hears it sometimes. The pronunciation and spelling of some other military terms are more debatable.—Manchester Guardian.

Cured of Piles and Eczema

By Using Three Boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment

Mr. Abram Buhr, Herbert, Sask., writes: "I want to say that I was troubled with eczema and piles and suffered greatly from the itching, burning sensations caused by these annoying ailments. I sent for a free sample of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and this did me so much good that I bought three boxes more, and after using same was cured of both eczema and piles."

This is the kind of letters we receive daily from people who have been cured of these distressing skin diseases by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. No matter how skeptical you might be, you could not read these letters for many days without concluding that Dr. Chase's Ointment is undoubtedly the most prompt relief and certain cure for these ailments.

If you have doubts send for a free sample box and be convinced. It was by use of a free sample that Mr. Buhr was convinced of the merits of this treatment. For sale at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

"One half of the world knoweth not how the other half liveth," quoted the philosopher.

"Holy Moses!" said the skeptic, "I didn't know there were so many people as that who minded their own business."

WOMAN WEAK AND NERVOUS

Finds Health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Creston, Iowa.—"I suffered with female troubles from the time I came into womanhood until I had taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I would have pains if I overworked or lifted anything heavy, and I would be so weak and nervous and in so much misery that I would be prostrated. A friend told me what your medicine had done for her and I tried it. It made me strong and healthy and our home is now happy with a baby boy. I am very glad that I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and do all I can to recommend it"—Mrs. A. B. BOSCAMP, 504 E. Howard Street, Creston, Iowa.

Tons of Roots and Herbs are used annually in the manufacture of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is known from ocean to ocean as the standard remedy for female ills.

For forty years this famous root and herb medicine has been pre-eminently successful in controlling the diseases of women. Merit alone could have stood this test of time.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

N.N.U. 1038

Platinum Ore Found in East

Already a Thousand Claims Have Been Staked Out Near North Bay

A thousand claims have been staked at Rutherford, 40 miles east of North Bay, on the strength of some samples containing an appreciable quantity of metals found in the ore, but it is in platinum that the greater value lies.

An old prospector has been working these claims in the Gneiss and Granite as a forlorn hope for years. Some months ago a business man in North Bay was induced to take some samples and send them to some platinum refiners in Pittsburgh. They found the results so highly interesting that they sent out their own representative to Rutherford, and it is understood that they have bought considerable quantities of the ore.

DISEASE IS DUE TO BAD BLOOD

To Cure Common Ailments the Blood Must be Made Rich and Red

Nearly all the diseases that affect humanity are caused by bad blood—weak, watery blood poisoned by impurities. Bad blood is the cause of headaches and backaches, lumbago, and rheumatism; debility and indigestion, neuralgia and other nerve troubles, and disfiguring skin diseases like eczema and salt rheum show how impure the blood actually is. No use trying a different remedy for each disease, because they all spring from the one cause—bad blood.

To cure any of these troubles you must get right down to the root of the trouble in the blood, and that is just what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do. They make new, rich blood and thus cure these diseases when common medicine fails. Mrs. John Jackson, Woodstock, Ont., suffered from both nervous troubles and a run down condition and experienced a complete cure through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She says, "I was a sufferer for a number of years from neuralgia, and a general debility of the nerves and system. I had tried several doctors and many medicines but to no avail until I began Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. At the time I began the Pills I had grown so bad that I could hardly be on my feet and was forced to wear elastic bandages about the ankles. The pain I suffered at times from the neuralgia was terrible. I had almost given up hope when I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the course of a few weeks I felt an improvement, and I gladly continued the use of the Pills until I was once more quite well and able to attend to all my household duties."

If you are ailing begin to cure yourself today with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The weather forecaster had crossed the Styx and was swelling around the other shades, telling what smart man he was on earth. At last a venerable shade approached the weather forecaster and said:

"Why do you wear all those medals?"

"I was the champion weather forecaster while I was on earth," was the reply.

"It is strange that I never got any medals," mused the venerable shade.

"Why?" asked the weather forecaster.

"Who are you?"

"I am Noah," replied the venerable shade.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The London Globe in this connection resurfaces the formation of a new Jewish kingdom. Thus would the prophecies of Moses and other prophets be fulfilled concerning the Jewish renaissance destined to prepare for the coming of Christ.

Reduced by Asthma.—The constant strain of asthma brings the patient to a dreadful state of hopeless exhaustion. Early use should by all means be made of the famous Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, which more than any other acts quickly and surely on the air passages and brings blessed help and comfort. No home where asthma is present in the least degree should be without this great remedy.

Technicalities.—A sailor was called into the witness box to give evidence. "Well, sir," said the lawyer, "do you know the plaintiff and defendant?"

"I don't know the drift of them words," answered the sailor.

"What? Not know the meaning of 'plaintiff' and 'defendant'?" continued the lawyer. "A pretty fellow you are to come here as a witness! Can you tell me where on board the ship it was this man struck the other?"

"Abaft the binnacle," said the sailor. "Abaft the binnacle," said the lawyer. "What do you mean by that?"

"A pretty fellow you," responded the sailor, "to come here as a lawyer, and don't know what 'abaft the binnacle' means!"—Case and Comment.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

A young lawyer had been appointed to defend a negro who was too poor to employ counsel for himself. Eager for an acquittal the young attorney challenged several jurors who, he said might have a prejudice against his client.

"Are there any others?" he whispered to the negro.

"No, boss," said the defendant, "but Ah wanna yo ter challenge dat judge. Ah's been convicted undah him several times now and Ah think he's got or prejudice against me."

If you want to know what Gin Pills will do for you, just drop a line to Mr. D. A. Yorke, at Bell Rock, Ont. He will tell you what Gin Pills did for him, after he had suffered with Kidney trouble for 15 years. Here is his letter:

"I suffered for about 15 years with my kidneys. I could get nothing to help me. The pain went all through my back and shoulder and down the calves of my legs. When I would sit at a desk, the pain would not straighten up again, until I would walk a rod or more, the pain was so great. A neighbor advised me to take GIN PILLS. I did so and six boxes cured me. It is about two and a half years since I quit taking them. My back is all right; no pain and no more trouble. I hand GIN PILLS to all—they are worth their weight in gold!" D. A. YORKE.

50c, a box, 6 for \$2.50. Sold in the U.S. under the name "GINO" Pills. Trial treatment if you write 200 National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

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Melvin S. D. Patriotic Concert a Success

The residents in Melvin school district turned out in full force on Wednesday of last week to the Patriotic concert held in the schoolhouse. The concert was a great success in every way and brought in the handsome sum of \$42.45 after a few small expenses were paid. The committee who had the affair in hand wish to thank the public for their support and also those who took part in the programme, including the following: Fallen Timber players, who put on "Uncle Joseph"; Westerdale residents, "Tenting on the Old Camp Grounds" with scenery; Miss Dolman, Miss Lipsey, Mr. Rob McFarlane and the Westerdale young people in dialogues. The committee who had the affair in hand were Messrs. T. A. White and J. Manson.

CITY OF CALGARY TENDERS FOR HAY

Sealed Tenders, marked "Tender for Hay," addressed to the City Commissioners, will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 5 p.m. Thursday, the eleventh (11) day of March, 1915, for the supply and delivery F. O. B. Victoria Park Spur, Calgary, or F. O. B. Calgary, of the whole or any quantity up to 500 tons of No. 1 Upland or No. 1 Timothy baled or loose hay of a quality to be approved by the City Stable foreman.

Particulars and information may be obtained from Stable foreman, Victoria Park, Calgary.

Tenders may be received for any portion or for all of the above.

The City reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders in whole or in part, or to accept any bid or portion thereof, as may be deemed advantageous and to the satisfaction of the City.

J. M. MILLER,
City Clerk.

NOTICE

We must fill an ORDER FOR COYOTES at once and will pay highest prices for same. Ship to us immediately or write for prices.

REID & SIMPSON
"THE SQUARE DEAL MEN"
614 Maclean Block, CALGARY, ALTA.

ORDER YOUR
PlowShares
NOW

We can supply you with any make or size

SINCLAIR BROS.
BLACKSMITHS

WHEAT FARM

Wheat farm in south eastern Saskatchewan to trade for horses, cattle, money, or what have you to offer. Apply Box B Didsbury Pioneer.

FARM FOR SALE

Quarter section of land, close to town, all fenced, 20 acres broken, close to schoolhouse. For sale on easy terms. Apply at Pioneer office.

\$10 REWARD or \$5 per Head

STRAYAN—One red brockle faced yearling steer and one red yearling heifer. Both branded S. L. on right rib, both dehorned and under bit out of right ear. The above reward will be paid for information leading to recovery of above animals. J. J. TULL, Didsbury, Alta.

FRESH COW with calf for sale. Apply B. Crossman, Box 236, Didsbury.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN

The Coming Prohibition Campaign

(Condensed from paper written for the Federated W.C.T.U. meeting, Edmonton, Alberta, November 17th, 1914)

DEAR WHITE RIBBON SISTERS:

The war spirit is in the air. The patriotism of nations is stirred to high tide in the interest of the central "stage scene" of the European battlefield. Our beloved Canada heeds the call to arms to aid in the defence of the national rights of the Motherland. War interest everywhere is keen, and is keyed up to its highest note of discord sound. Thousands upon thousands of lives are being sacrificed in behalf of which it may be that the blood-drenched soils of Europe raise their voices to God for justice to the innocent.

Yet this great war with all its carnage, past, present and future, is but a drop in the bucket compared with the ravages which are being made by the war of booze against morals, manhood, and life.

Our own province with its almost one-half million people is at stake. Here, too, is a call to arms to deal the death-blow to the mightiest soul destroyer of the nations.

On October 19th there was placed into our hands by the Alberta Legislative body the opportunity of a prohibition campaign with which to bombard the infectious death-spreading liquor traffic to a finish.

Thus it becomes the privilege of temperance people everywhere to mobilize their forces, and with pleasure hail the coming of this campaign. Now, while we as women deplore the injustice of our franchise withheld, we haven't time to idly rest while the opportunity of a lifetime is at hand. Let us turn the grievance of being barred from the polls into a red hot vengeance of varied activities to prohibit this vice-breeding traffic from our province.

To maintain and constantly raise the standard of our citizenship we need to incessantly fight organized greed and graft, stamp out poverty, vice and crime, protect the home, and make life more pleasant for those who have been less fortunate than others. The opportunity is at hand, and, like the ripples formed by casting a pebble into the pond, which does not cease till they reach the shores, so it is possible for us to set into motion influences against evil that will grow and enlarge until victory is ours.

In the face of these facts it may be that the greatest question in our minds to-day is to know just how our best may be accomplished in this great issue.

(To be continued)

Westerdale

A social gathering is to take place on Thursday March 4th, at 8 p.m., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Bailey. This is being arranged by members of the Ladies Aid. All interested friends, ladies and gentlemen, are most cordially invited to this community gathering. The Ladies Aid usually meets in the afternoon of the first Thursday in the month at one of the homes in the district. Please note that this occasion is to take the place of the ordinary afternoon business meeting. Ladies wishing to help provide refreshments please refer to either Mrs. Bert Murphy or Mrs. C. Fessenden who have been appointed to make a list of the commodities needed. Be sure and come! March 4th, 8 p.m.

The Westerdale Literary Society, having accepted Principal Elliott's kind invitation to inspect the Agricultural college, decided at the last Friday night meeting to make the trip next Thursday, February 25th. It is hoped that contingents from Westerdale, Melvin and Innis lake will take in the excursion. Persons desiring means of conveyance please communicate with either of the following: Messrs. J. F. Bailey, F. J. Lloyd, C. D. Carver and Chas. Foss. This committee is arranging for rigs to start from Westerdale church at 10 a.m., on Thursday, February 25th. It is proposed to be in Olds for lunch and visit school during the afternoon sessions.

The DIDSBURY PIONEER

Published at Didsbury, Alta.

SUBSCRIPTION: One Dollar per year in advance. All arrearages of six months or more will be at the rate of \$1.50 per year. To U. S. \$1.50 per year. Advertising rates quoted on application. H. E. OSMOND, Proprietor.

Origin and Advantages of Co-Operative Dairying

(by O. H. MOORE)

Co-operative dairying originated in Switzerland and has been adopted in America and other countries with success, but has reached its most perfect condition in Denmark.

In United States Co-operative dairies have proven very successful, and their balance sheets show a handsome surplus for distribution among their patrons.

The Provincial governments of Canada provide instructors and inspectors to those dairies which contribute to their expenses.

ADVANTAGES

Co-operative dairies promote neighborliness, courtesy, intelligence and good fellowship.

Where co-operative dairying is followed in its highest sense, the best class of dairyman and more general thrift will be found.

Co-operative dairying in Canada, generally speaking is in its experimental stage. In most localities under present conditions each individual is striving for his own advantage, and no matter how efficient he may become in producing a high grade article in the way of fresh milk he delivers it with those less fortunate at the depot to be shipped and mixed, and realizes a small if any financial reward over and above that of the inferior grade for his much labor, and also trusts to the purchaser to give a correct reading and except whatever his conscience compels him to pay. He may be honest and he may be a parasite on the human race. Fellow producers can we term this good business.

Before considering co-operative dairying let us follow our produce and see how many middlemen could be eliminated by a co-operative dairy and save the profit which enables them to live in luxury.

The railway undoubtedly has the main pull in transferring our dairy goods to market and can fix whatever charges they wish. Secondly, the manufacturer, after producing at a minimum cost owing to the bulk, fixes his price. Thirdly, the wholesale dealer makes his rake off, and close on his heels the retailer makes an honest profit for the labor involved. Hence it is plain we produce the product with 4 3 of the actual labor expended and greatest output of capital per returns obtained, being only a small share just due us, owing to us as farmers not being awake to our responsibility toward each other to such an extent as to enable us to work hand in hand and not only produce the raw article but also at a small additional cost to manufacture and have our own agent sell and in this way share in the profit rightfully ours.

There can be no stability to any industry so long as a few must fear the cost of manufacturing, irrespective of the fact as to whether the season is poor or otherwise.

Let the producers share the profits for a few seasons and then he has the heart to stay with it, even though a flat season may be experienced. Whereas the manufacturer must make exorbitant profits as a general rule or go bankrupt in a year that is a failure.

Let us briefly review the advantages of co-operative dairying.

1st. A better and more uniform product is obtained, which usually sells for a higher price than private dairy goods.

2nd. There will also be a greater production from the milk unless the private dairyman has up-to date utensils and a great deal of experience and skill.

The initial cost of a co-operative dairy does not exceed half the cost of the same number of private dairies necessary to produce the finished product, which on the whole is not of the standard of the co-operative dairy and receives smaller profits for producing.

The skilled labor and up-to-date machinery and labor saving devices of the co-operative dairy must not be undervalued.

It also lessens the drudgery on the farm where labor is scarce and proves an impetus to the industry on this account.

This article is written in the hope that the dairymen of this district may enter into a general discussion as to the advantages and disadvantages of co-operative dairying, in the hope that one may materialize in this district.

Ladies Give Successful Entertainment



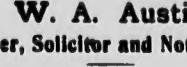
King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F.&A.M. Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, H. E. OSMOND, Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F. Meets in Fraternity Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

J. SINCLAIR, N. G. S. R. WOOD, Sec.



W. A. Austin Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public Special Attention paid to collections—

Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.

Didsbury Alberta

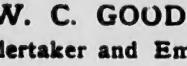
Dr. A. J. Weart, M.D., C.M. Physician, Surgeon

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Didsbury Alberta

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S. Dental Surgeon

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Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

An effective remedy for all throat troubles, coughs and colds. Indispensable in the home, can be taken with absolute safety by children as grown folks; no harmful drugs used. Loosens protracted colds, liquifies the distressing mucus, clears the throat, the bronchial tubes and the lungs; a safe, quick and pleasant cure. 25c. and 50c. bottles at druggists and dealers.

The Chamberlain Medicine Co., Toronto



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G., Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —64388.

MEN! J. R. Shaw is selling all his men's suits at reduced prices. See the lot he is offering for half price. All sizes and values to choose from. Reg. \$20.00 for \$10.00, reg. \$15.00 for \$7.50, reg. \$12.00 for \$6.00

FOR SALE—Good white potatoes, \$1.00 per bushel. S. Burgess, Didsbury, Phone R704.

I pay best cash prices for hay. See me before selling. A complete line of Massey-Harris implements in stock. G. A. Wrigglesworth, North Main St., Phone 56.

MRS. A. GERTZ wishes to announce to the ladies of Didsbury that she will again do Dressmaking and Ladies Tailoring at her residence.

The Talisman

By L. T. Meade

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"Because the news is bad. Listen, and I will tell you as much as I can— as much as I dare. She was lost, then she was found, and my dear uncle, Horace Sunningley, took her straight to his house, and she was more than happy there. It was a picture to see those two together; she was his little daughter, she was the sunshine of his life. Then I came along. Margot—it is no secret to you, is it, what Barbara and I are to each other?"

"Of course, I know, Ralph." She paused for a moment as though something hurt her, then she held out her hand, which he took.

"She is worth the love of the best man on earth—she is the most darling girl that ever lived," said Margot. Tears rose to her eyes; she dashed them away. "But what is the trouble now, Ralph?" she continued. "Barbara is found, you and she have met and are happy; why do you look as you do, why do you speak of—of trouble?"

"Because, Margot—oh, I can scarcely bear to utter the words! little Barbara has been lost again. We found that she was followed in the street by a disreputable looking woman; steps were taken that she was never to go out alone. But you know she had a vein of obstinacy in her. A message was brought to her early one morning, after Uncle Horace had left for his office, begging of her to go at once to an old lady she used to read to, and who was very ill. Of course the whole thing was a ruse. Barbara started off at once, simply telling the servant that she would be back by ten o'clock. She never returned. We have twenty of the cleverest detectives in London searching for her, but cannot get one trace. What is to be done? Our suspicion is that the showily-dressed woman kidnapped her; but although we are offering enormous rewards, running into hundreds of pounds, not the faintest clue have we got to my little girl's whereabouts up to the present."

"And how long ago is this?" asked Margot.

"Nearly a fortnight ago. Oh, you cannot imagine what may not have happened in a fortnight! Thank God, you don't know. But I know, and I tell you, Margot, it's like hell fire."

Just for a minute brave Ralph Osborne covered his face with his hand; Margot noticed how his brown hand shook; then he drew himself up, recovered his self-possession, and spoke in an ordinary voice.

"Did you ever hear that Mr. Chance had a wife?"

"I knew that he was a widower," said Margot. "Father has often spoke about that. Of course I could not remember. When Barbara was a baby, or little more, she was sent with her nurse to stay with Dean Chance at the Deanery at Exham; immediately afterwards Mr. Chance took his wife away, leaving a locum tenens in his place. He came back at the end of eighteen months, terribly changed and broken, looking quite like an old man. He said that his wife had died in Naples and was buried there. Father said he never saw a man so altered. Of course father knew Mrs. Chance—she was a strikingly handsome, vivacious, society woman; but I never could get father to talk much about her—I don't think he really liked her. Perhaps I am wrong, but that was my impression. However, be that as it may, Mr. Chance was certainly a widower. Why, Ralph, surely I am right?"

"Alas, no, Margot! I cannot and dare not tell you much, but it can do no harm to say what is an open secret. Little Barbara discovered, on the evening before she left Worthing-on-the-Hill, many letters written to her father and copies of letters which he wrote in reply. I dare not tell you more. They revealed the fact that the girl's mother has been alive all these years; and it is this dreadful, awful woman who has found little Barbara and taken her away. Oh, Margot, I think my very heart is broken!"

"This is too dreadful," said Margot. "Listen, that is dad's step. I will bring him to you, Ralph; he knows more than I do."

"Margot flew into the hall, and told her father that Ralph Osborne had arrived and wished to see him at once. 'I won't go with you, darling,' she said; 'Ralph, I am sure, would rather speak to you quite alone. He has a very sad story to tell.'

"What?" said the squire, "anything to do with Barbara Chance?"

"Yes, you know they have always loved each other?"

"I guessed it, my girl, I guessed it." The squire favored his daughter with a fixed stare, then he drew her close to him and kissed her. "She could not do better," he said, "he is the best of fellows."

"Go to him, darling, now, and comfort him if you can, and if you have any news that you can give him, well, you will give it."

"News? I have news? What about, my child?"

"Oh, he will tell you; go, darling." Margot almost pushed the aristocratic old gentleman into the room where she and Osborne had been talking. He went up to Ralph and wrung his hand.

"Well, my boy, welcome home, welcome home! It's good for sair e'en to look at you again—and what news

have you for us stay-at-homes from the outside world?"

"Has Margot been telling you, sir?" "She says you are in trouble about Barbara Chance—God knows we have been in trouble enough. Her poor old nurse very nearly went crazy. What can have happened to the child?"

"Sir, I will tell you as much as it is right for you to know; for nothing that can help us to recover Barbara should be hidden from the friends who love her."

Osborne then, in a few eager, pungent words, told Fenwick the story about the black box and the letters it contained, simply leaving out the account of the contents of the terrible letter which was hidden in the little shallow drawer at the bottom of the box.

"Mrs. Chance has been alive all these years," he said, in conclusion, "but her husband put an embargo on her ever visiting England; this embargo he was under the impression she kept, and in consequence he supplied her, out of his slender income, with one hundred pounds a year, adding a thirty pounds a year which was her own property. This money was addressed to her under a feigned name and sent quarterly to the General Post Office in London; that she regularly received it there was no doubt, but how was not known. Her father's directions to Barbara were that she was to continue paying the money to her mother during that mother's lifetime, but she was on no account whatsoever to see or speak to her or have anything whatever to do with her. He assured the poor child that if she gave up the money the woman would let her alone. That was why Barbara ran away in a hurry. She was shocked, horrified, stunned. She put the black box into the hands of the lawyers—poor little brave darling! and then simply vanished, how was not known. Where she lived, how she was helped, and how found again, before she was finally kidnapped by that awful woman, belongs to another story. But now, squire, I want to ask you a question. You remember, Mrs. Chance?—what sort of a woman was she?"

Fenwick, who was standing with his back to the fire, came forward at these words.

"You ask a straight question, Osborne, and you want a straight answer. I always had the deepest respect for my old chum and college friend, Humphrey Chance, but what possessed him to marry the woman he did is more than I can say. Oh, yes, by birth she was a lady—I don't doubt her birth in the very least—but the woman herself!—Osborne, it's a fearful story. She had a disease, it was not safe to have her in the house—the woman was a born kleptomaniac. Her poor, wretched husband, when he discovered that she went on as she did, took her from the place, and I must honestly say that our relief was universal when we heard that she had died of malarial fever at Naples. Now you say she has been alive all these years! You can't mean to tell me that my friend—the best fellow on earth—would pose as a widower while his wife was alive!"

"Sir, it was her wish, and it seemed to poor Mr. Chance the best thing to do. She was then in an Italian prison with a long sentence to undergo."

"Well, well!" said Fenwick—"poor Chance, no wonder he looked troubled! You see, Osborne, the woman's mania did not greatly matter to us, because the Rector used invariably to search her pockets and bring back the things next day. But he could not always be sharp enough for her, and Mrs. Charlton lost her valuable diamond engagement ring. Of course she knew who had taken it, but would not allow the matter to be spoken of. I assure you the news of that woman's death was the greatest relief to us all—but now you say she didn't die?"

"No, squire—and what is more, she has kidnapped Barbara. There are twenty police after the woman, but not a trace can be found of her, and Barbara is lost and has been in her unscrupulous hands for nearly a fortnight."

"Oh, my dear chap, this is too fearful! Whatever do you mean to do?"

"Well, sir, it's like this. The police may go on doing their feeble best, but I'm going just to try, Mr. Fenwick, if love, honest love, cannot beat them at this game. I was going to ask you, sir, if the present Rector would allow me to see the library where little Barbara found the black box. I have a great and pressing desire to see the place where she discovered it. Immediately afterwards I must return to London."

"Of course, Gordon will give you any assistance in his power," said Fenwick. "We will go along to him at once. But you will put up with us for the night, won't you, Ralph, now that you have come?"

"No, sir, I wish I could, but I must get back to London by the very next train."

"Well, my boy, you have undertaken a wild goose chase, and I pity you from my heart."

The two men went to the Rectory. Gordon, the new Rector, received them with much politeness, and Fenwick explained Osborne's position and what he wished to do. Gordon, of course, was perfectly willing that Osborne should visit the library; he asked to go there alone, and was shown into the old room where he had spent so many happy hours. He soon discovered, to his satisfaction, that the old bureau was still in its place. It stood against the wall, facing that vacant space between the windows. The present Rector must evidently have bought it when he came to the place. Was it possible, was it likely?—Ralph felt his heart beat almost to suffocation. He was gazing at the little drawer, the shallow drawer, out of which Barbara had taken the brass key. He pulled it. It was unlocked, and gave way at his touch, and there inside lay the little key. Its obsolete pattern and its peculiar formation would have

PRESIDENT SUSPENDER NONE SO EASY

aroused his interest, if he had not already known how much it meant. The key was made with a single ward, and was therefore very old in construction; around the handle ran the motto of the Order of the Garter: "Honi soit qui mal y pense."

But a greater wonder came over the young man; for the paper which had given Barbara the clue to the whole mystery was still lying undisturbed under the key. He interrupted with some difficulty the faded writing.

"The fifth rose from the dodo, facing the bureau, is without a centre. Put the brass key into the vacant spot, thus supply the centre and turn the lock."

In a moment he had taken the key and was examining the roses which formed the pattern of the paper that covered the walls. He soon discovered the flower without a centre, and holding the key carefully, applied it to the middle of the white patch, where the rose ought to have worn its deepest hue.

Immediately a piece of thin paper was torn apart, and behind was the lock, which the queerly shaped brass key fitted. He turned the key and looked into an empty cupboard! But, no! Merciful God! It was not quite empty. Where were Barbara's eyes?

In the farthest corner was another packet of letters, other than those which Barbara had taken away in the black box. Ralph's excitement was so strong that he could scarcely contain himself. Here might be a clue to the discovery of little Barbara.

Without a word he slipped the letters into his pocket, carefully locked the cupboard, put back the thin paper, replaced the brass key in the bureau, and went back to Fenwick and Gordon.

"Well, my friend?" said Fenwick.

"I have found some letters which may be of importance," said Osborne, "and, with your leave, gentlemen, I will take the next train to London. Forgive me, sir"—here he turned to the Rector—"for having taken a great liberty. You know the heavy bureau which stands in the centre of the room opposite the space between the two windows?"

"Certainly," replied Gordon. "I bought it in with the rest of the furniture when I came here, but up to the present have been too busy to look into it. It seems to me a cumbersome piece of furniture."

"If you will look now, sir, you will see that there is a little brass key in the long top drawer; there is also a piece of paper, with words written on it, giving directions how to use the key. Miss Chance found the paper and used the key; she also found a cupboard, from which she took a small brass box, which contained many letters; these letters were of such a nature as to cause the poor child to leave the place without saying good-bye to anyone. But, in her hurry, she left one bundle of letters in a distant corner of the cupboard; they were addressed to her father, and I cannot understand why they were not put with the others in the black box. Now I wish to return to London at once, for these letters will throw light on our darkness. You will excuse me, both of you, kind friends, I haven't an instant to lose."

(To be Continued)

Microbes are never found on gold coins, while paper money is an ideal home for them, and every old bank-note is a menace of disease. One authority has stated his belief that gold acts as a bactericide.

"What are you anyway?"

contemptuously inquired Mrs. Peck during the quarrel, "a man or a mouse?"

"A man," answered Henry Peck bitterly. "If I were a mouse I'd have you up on that table right now, yelling for help."

Be Good To Yourself

by keeping in good physical trim and you will be the best friend to yourself and a pleasure to others. Most sicknesses begin in the ordinary and minor ailments of the digestive organs, and for these ailments

Beecham's Pills

have become the most popular remedy, because they are so safe, so certain, and prompt in their beneficial action. They tone the stomach, stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels. By cleansing the system and purifying the blood they prove that they

Are Worth A Guinea a Box

Directions of special value with every box.
Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

Development of Farm Lands

Comprehensive Movement Launched
in Alberta to Stimulate Interest
in Agricultural Advantages

What promises to be the biggest and most comprehensive movement for the development of the farm lands of Western Canada, was started at Edmonton on January second. On that date, the Industrial and Publicity Association of Alberta held a meeting in the Civic Building at Edmonton and blocked out a big plan for the better improvement of the farm lands of Alberta, and it is expected that this movement will be taken up by men working along similar lines in Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

The Edmonton meeting was made up of representatives of Alberta boards of trade, industrial bureaus, farmers' associations, labor organizations, railway corporations, the provincial and civic governments, and a number of other public spirited men who gathered for the occasion. J. S. Dennis, chief of the Natural Resources Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, gave an excellent address on "Rural Development" and this was discussed at length by those present. Resolutions were adopted as follows:

Whereas: Agricultural development is the true base of commercial, industrial or national growth; and whereas, the province of Alberta has millions of acres of fertile soil undeveloped by farm operations;

Be it, therefore, resolved by this meeting of the Industrial and Publicity Association of Alberta, representatives of boards of trade, farmers' associations, labor organizations, railway corporations, and others present, that it is the duty of the governments, Dominion and provincial, and of each community of the province and of all corporations that properly may engage in such work, to advertise to the world the great agricultural advantages of Alberta to the end that more land may be taken up and improved and a solid foundation laid for national, provincial and municipal growth or expansion.

And be it further resolved, that a committee be appointed at this meeting to formulate a plan of action to include the following: (a) To enlist the interest and to secure the effective co-operation of the several governments, Dominion, provincial and civic; of boards of trade in Alberta; of industrial bureaus; of farmers' organizations; of municipalities; of labor organizations; of corporations; and of all others who properly may engage in this work of development of the farm lands in Alberta.

(b) To direct the attention of the several governments, and others mentioned in article "a" to the need of thorough co-operation in the work; to the necessity of scientific selection of immigrants; to the need of better facilities for marketing and transportation of farm products. To secure a better system of agricultural credits.

To secure better education of young people along agricultural lines and the general betterment of the farmer's life, social, educational, and economic. To bring lands at present unproductive, under cultivation, this to have particular reference to lands in or near cities and towns. To get distribution of the population of Alberta which shall reverse the present conditions whereby more than fifty per cent. of the population is living in the cities and less than fifty per cent. on the land. We believe the proportion should be divided on this basis: seventy per cent. rural and thirty per cent. urban.

And be it further resolved: That the committee appointed by this meeting shall be constituted a committee to wait upon and request the provincial government to call a general meeting to discuss the measures herein set forth and to get prompt and effective action. And we suggest that this general meeting be held at some central point in Alberta and be made up of representatives of the Dominion and provincial governments; boards of trade, civic governments, industrial bureaus, railway corporations, farmers' associations, labor organizations, banking interests, and of such others as it may be decided to invite to take part.

A committee was appointed to wait upon Premier Sifton and did so on the evening of the same day. As a result of this conference, a convention of all those interested in this big movement for the betterment of agriculture in Alberta will be held at Calgary on Friday and Saturday, February 5th and 6th, for the definite launching of the project. The provincial government of Alberta will also publish the proceedings of the Edmonton meeting, including Mr. Dennis' address, in pamphlet form.

The movement is in no sense one for promoting private interests, but rather a great, public spirited plan that cannot fail of splendid results for the west if carried out along the lines laid down. The address of the secretary is George M. Hall, 509 Civic Building, Edmonton.

Little Mary, while visiting in the country chanced to spy a peacock, a bird she had never seen before. Running quickly into the house she cried out:

"Oh, grandma, come out and see! There's an old chicken in full bloom!"

The czar suppresses vodka. The French outlaw absinthe. Kitchener warns the British soldier against drink. The kaiser tells the German brewers that if the war lasts six months they must cease using up the grain. Is it any wonder that ministers speak of the European war as the greatest enemy of the liquor traffic in the world's history?—Philadelphia Public Ledger.



Even the Laziest Liver and Bowels respond to the gentle action of

Abbey's Effer-Vescent Salt

At all Druggists and Stores.
Take Abbey Vita Tablets for Sick Nerves



PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE

"An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." So runs an old adage. If one follows up the history of the race, in so far as it relates to disease the truth of this is apparent.

Moses, the ancient law giver, ordained that all lepers should remain without the camp and warn all who came near that they were unclean.

In Europe in the middle ages lepers were cast out of the cities and collected together in appointed places so that there was no danger of others being infected.

Stowe in his survey of London, written in the 16th Century, says that there were lepers' hospitals in isolated parts of the city "time out of mind."

At the present time in civilized countries leprosy is little more than a name, because of the strict measures taken by the authorities from the time of Moses on.

Yellow fever claimed countless lives in tropical America for years on end. The discovery of the fact that the mosquito carried this dread disease from the sick and dying to the unsuspecting healthy person brought about a campaign of extermination which has banished "Yellow Jack" as it was frequently called, from Panama and Havana, which were at that time veritable pest holes.

Smallpox, which killed such hordes in Europe a few centuries ago, has been controlled by vaccination and quarantine so that today it is less to be feared than measles.

Malaria, which used to set thousands of people into periodic shivers annually in lessening its hold because of preventive sanitary measures. Yet with all this we live in the midst of people stricken with tuberculosis, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles and whooping cough and make only feeble efforts to drive from our land these unnecessary and preventable disorders.

</div

BRITISH NAVAL STRATEGY MORE THAN A MATCH FOR GERMANS

POLICY OF WATCHFUL WAITING IS NECESSARY

A Neutral Naval Officer Tells of the Difficulties that the British Fleet have to Contend with, and the Success that has Attended their Efforts

There has been a tendency lately in the American, English and neutral press to criticise the British naval strategy, and to imply that the British navy has not shown the efficiency to be expected of it. I wish to show what the British navy has accomplished, the requirements of British naval strategy, and the difficulties under which the British navy operates. For what the British navy has accomplished the British people should feel the deepest gratitude.

Great Britain is compelled (1) to watch with increasing vigilance, night and day, the two outlets from the North Sea—many hundreds of miles apart—the English channel to the south and the wide stretch of several hundred miles between Scotland and Norway to the north; (2) to maintain a patrol or line of scouts from Denmark to Holland, so as to prevent a surprise attack; (3) to stop and examine all merchant shipping passing through those waters; (4) to convoy English troops and supply ships to France; (5) to chase and destroy German commerce raiders; (6) to watch all neutral ports in which German merchant ships are lying; (7) to prevent the invasion of England by Germany by guarding a tremendous length of British coast line so that the menace to the German fleet, transports, and supply ships will be so great that raids will be few and far between, and so that the time spent by the raiding fleets will be insufficient to land troops, artillery and supplies; (8) to prevent the Belgian ports from being used as submarine bases, and to assist the extreme left of the allies on the Belgian coast; (9) to keep several hundred trawlers engaged in dragging for mines laid by ships flying a neutral flag, and to lay mines themselves off the German coast.

The requirements of German naval strategy are very simple, for at the present time Germany can afford to allow the British to retain control of the sea, as she still has sufficient supplies on hand to last until about June, 1915. The Germans realize, of course, that eventually their main fleet will have to fight. German strategy consist in remaining under cover of mines and fortifications, where the British cannot possibly reach them; laying mines far and wide, particularly off English ports in channels or localities much used by British men-of-war and large vessels; keeping up the spirits of the German people, and spreading panic through fear of invasion among the civilians in England by bombardment of unfortified ports; picking off, with submarines, one by one, the British battleships. Finally, when the preponderance of the British fleet has been reduced, and when ignorant meddlers in parliament have compelled the division of the British fleet, the plan is to make a sortie and concentrated attack on one part of the British fleet with the entire strength of the German navy, with battleships, battle cruisers, light cruisers, destroyers, mine layers, and, if conditions permit, with submarines, Zeppelins and air-planes. At the same time, fast cruisers of the Emden type will slip through the North sea in the prevailing confusion, paralyze

British shipping and cut British communications with their army in France.

The difficulties under which the British navy operates are tremendous. To carry out the necessities of their strategy, which I have already outlined, requires to a certain extent a division of their forces. In the North Sea at the present time there are only six hours of daylight, and heavy fog and snow storms prevail during a large part of the time. The temperature of the North sea is frequently below zero. There is no rest night or day for the men. No man knows whether or not the next moment may be his last, whether or not in a twinkling of an eye he may be dumped into the icy depths. The repair, supply and coaling of this enormous fleet is a problem of great difficulty, for the forces at sea must never be seriously weakened.

Taking into consideration the facts that many eminent officers, including Sir Percy Scott, the father of modern gunnery, stated before the war that the submarine had made the battleship obsolete; that Great Britain is of necessity forced to divide her fleet; that her superiority to the Germans in dreadnaughts is only five to three; that the Germans are able to make a sortie at any moment by day or night in concentrated force; that the British fleet is in the position of a man with his arms bound, unable to strike back, but feeling sure that the hour of vengeance will soon be nigh; that Great Britain still is mistress of the seas and has been able to carry out every part of her programme—all this seems to prove to me that British naval strategy and efficiency have been of a high order.

British strategy in time of peace has provided, in spite of the peace croakers in parliament, such a large shipbuilding programme that Great Britain now occupies a stronger position relative to Germany than at the beginning of the war, in spite of the loss of about 3 per cent. of her total gun power. In the next six months eight superdreadnaughts will be finished for the French fleet, and two for Japan. If Great Britain desires these ships, the six Japanese and French ships will be turned over to her, and manned by her naval forces, an addition to the British fleet of 14 vessels of the most powerful and modern type, and equivalent in gun power and fighting strength to the first 18 German dreadnaughts.

Those amateur strategists in England who demand that the British should charge madly over mine fields to get at the Germans simply ask Great Britain to commit suicide as a nation, for time works on the side of the allies. The situation of the allies does not render the taking of chances necessary, but criminal; a policy of watchful waiting must be pursued. When a few noncombatants in an unfortified town are killed, the English should remember that millions upon millions are suffering in France, Poland, Belgium and Galicia, and give their fleet the deepest confidence and gratitude, for in the British fleet, I believe, every man is doing his duty. —New York Times.

The Seed Grain Rate

Farmers Must Produce G.G.A. Certificate to Get Privilege

The three railways, C.P.R., C.N.R., and G.T.P., have hit upon a plan which they believe will do away with the overwhelming amount of fraudulent classifications which has forced them to cut out the special rates on seed grain in other years.

From now on all farmers fishing to take advantage of the seed grain rate will have to secure a certificate from the nearest local agent of the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba and Saskatchewan or the United Farmers of Alberta. This certificate will have to be signed by the provincial secretary and the farmer himself and will certify to the fact that the grain to be shipped is for seed purposes. These certificates will be given to all farmers whether or not they are members of any of the associations.

In years past the railways state, large proportions of the wheat crop have been shipped as seed grain. Much of this, they believe, was not what it was said to be and to avoid this fraud in the future they held a meeting with the secretaries of the Grain Growers' Association and hit upon the certificate plan. They did not wish to cut off the special rate entirely as it injured the honest farmer.

A number of Prussian Guardsmen wounded in the great fight on November 11 are now at the Woolwich Hospital. As an instance of the consideration shown to these guests I may mention that a passenger lift is being installed to obviate the difficulty that was found in taking these exceptionally large men with comfort up and down the stairs.—London Chronicle.

Little Mary's mother was writing a letter to her sister one day, and Mary, who did everything her mother did, was writing also. As she began to look up and said:

Jews in British Army

Ten Thousand Are Serving at the Present Time—Many Killed and Wounded

More than 10,000 Jews are now serving in the British army and navy and the army casualty lists show that six officers and over forty enlisted men have been killed and 150 reported wounded or missing in addition.

These figures are compiled by the Rev. Michael Adler, the senior Jewish chaplain to the forces. The Rev. Adler has a son in the Royal Fusiliers and he himself expects to leave for the front soon.

"Before the war," says the Rabbi, "there were only 500 Jews in the service. Since the war all sections of Jews, rich and poor, have responded. Two of our men have received distinguished conduct medals. There are a large number of Jewish officers and men in the Australian forces in Egypt, while others took part in the operations in Samoa and New Guinea. Among the Canadian troops are about 300 Jews, mostly sons of naturalized Russian Jews. Jewish soldiers are to be found also in all the training centres in England."

A merchant who had been travelling some months was informed upon his return of the death of a valued friend. A few days later he called on the bereaved widow to offer his expressions of sympathy. During the visit he remarked:

"I was a good friend of your late husband. Is there not something of his which I could have as a memento of him?"

She raised to his her velvety brown eyes, which a few moments before were moist with tears, and said:

"How would I do?"

"Did you occupy your last pulpit with credit?" inquired the church trustee.

"There was never any cash connected with it."

All Germany Must Now Enlist

Opinion is That Spring Will See Gigantic Effort to Break Allies or Perish

Information recently to hand points to a fresh development of German military power. It is apparently the intention, since the trained armies have failed to provoke a decision, to call up the whole manhood of the country, to set every available industry to work upon the manufacture of arms, ammunition and equipments and to prepare in the spring to crush the allies' armies or to perish in the attempt.

The situation is briefly as follows:

"The German kriegstruppe—namely, the army active, and its youngest reserves on whom the highest German hopes were set, failed in its mission. The remainder of the trained reservists came up into line in the form of drafts, and of reserves, landwehr and landsturm formations.

Germany was saved from invasion but there was still no decision, and the armies of the allies were still unbroken and defiant. There remained nothing but to fall back upon untrained men and this apparently is what Germany is doing.

Germany began the war with 872,000 all ranks of the peace establishment with 1,180,000 men of the reserve, 570,000 landwehr of the first ban, 1,000,000 landwehr of the second ban, or men up to 39½ years of age.

These were all fully trained men and the total in round numbers came up to 4,900,000 men.

Germany has approximately 2,000,000 men in line in the west and 1,000,000 in the east, excluding communication troops. Her losses cannot be estimated with precision, but, excluding slightly wounded, who have returned to the colors, they are certainly not less than 1,000,000 men. Considering also that the sick men must be numerous on account of the strain imposed upon the troops at the open

—the war; considering the waste due to climatic causes, especially in the east; and considering also the enormous numbers there put upon paddock, it is good reason to suppose that the supply of fully trained men is practically used up, in the sense that there are but few more left for drafting. In order to find future drafts and to increase the numbers and the larger units at the front, it is necessary for Germany to make a heavy call upon the people.

It has been the practice in Germany for many years to allow young men liable for service to postpone their entry into the army from the age of 20 to 21 or 22 and in some cases even to a higher age. This was rendered all the more easy because up to the passage of the law in 1913, less than half of the contingent of the year was actually incorporated. The result was that, instead of anticipating contingents like Napoleon, the Germans saved them up and provided themselves with a first recruiting reserve, of which a considerable part is probably already in service at the front and at the depots. The last year for which complete German recruiting statistics are available is 1911. In that year there were 563,000 youths of 20 examined for the first time, 368,000 youths of 21, adjourned from the previous year, 289,000 adjourned from the year 1909 and 51,000 over the age of 22. This gave about 1,271,000 youths liable to service and the situation in 1914, when the war began, must have been not very different. This is the first source upon which the German military administration will naturally draw.

Germany has at her disposal first, the 1914 contingent and recruiting reserve, approximately 1,000,000; secondly, the Ersatz men and first ban landsturm 3,000,000, and thirdly the youths under 20, say 1,000,000. Considering, however, that some independent Ersatz formations have been placed in the field; that many youths are already serving as volunteers; that quite a number from the landsturm first ban have marched with the other trained men of the second ban and finally, that many men are abroad and have been unable to return, the total number of untrained men who are in process of incorporation and training is 4,000,000, or thereabouts. It is not safe to put the figure down at anything less.

These 4,000,000 men were entirely trained until the first of them were called up. They are inferior to the German serving troops in physique and constitution and many of them are old as warfare goes nowadays. The great majority are married and without much time and talent for soldiering so that one can expect a steady deterioration in the quality of German troops from now on, especially as it will be hard to find arrangements for such numbers. On the other hand, the military spirit of Germany will overcome many difficulties and as the Germans have recently given Austria a million rifles for her landsturm there must be no lack of small arms. Krupp and Ehrhardt no longer possess the monopoly of warlike material. Every artillery industry is hard at work and though the lack of copper is serious, there is as yet no definite sign that the war of attrition interferes materially with the provision of things needed for German troops.

The Kaiser has issued an order to his troops to use dum-dum bullets, alleging that the Allies persist in using them. He alleges that the order is cruelly against his will.

The King of Bavaria has commanded that when a standard bearer is killed with the flag in his hand, that is in ruins because a squib has fallen in our own backyard. That future is, beyond doubt, extremely interesting.

It has possibilities of many kinds—but no prospect of defeat while we keep our trade.—London Daily Sketch.

UNITED STATES LOSING FRIENDS THROUGH POLICY IN WAR CRISIS

DOLLARS OVERSHADOW QUESTION OF HUMANITY

American Journalist Writes a Seathing Indictment of United States Diplomacy, and in Biting Language Condemns the Position taken by Wilson Administration on War Subject

Edward P. Bell, London correspondent of the London Daily News, is of the opinion, gathered from information in interviews with men of importance throughout Europe, that the United States has incurred the enmity of all the belligerent nations and that with the close of the war this nation will face isolation and peril. Mr. Bell says:

"Conversations with persons of force representing the sentiments of Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Germany, and Austria compel the conviction that the United States is making no real friends in this war. On the contrary, it is impossible not to see that the American name is suffering and that conceivably the republic is laying up grave trouble for itself in the future.

"The general charge against our country is that we are displaying a shameless lack of idealism, chivalry, magnanimity and courage. Britons, Frenchmen, Russians and Italians blame America for ignoring the invasion of Belgium and the violations of the conventions of The Hague and then springing into the international arena with a protest relating exclusively to matters of trade. The argument in all these complaints is that if President Wilson had protested against the violations of the treaties and the principles of civilized warfare he could have protested with a vastly greater effect against the arbitrary and possibly indefensible interference with American cargoes."

"Europeans, profoundly misunderstanding the Americans, as nearly every nation misunderstands every other, always have referred to the people of the United States as 'dollar people,' and the policy of President Wilson in the present war has crystallized the pervasive impression into a sharp and universal postulate.

"It is asserted on every hand that the Americans witnessed unmoved—that is, so far as official action was concerned—the crucifixion of Belgium, the killing and maiming of women and children and other non-combatants, the destruction of private property.

Must Not Underrate Enemy

Lord Charles Beresford Sounds Warning Note, Though Our Allies Will Ultimately Win

Speaking at a recruiting meeting at Darlington, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford said that:

"This was the war of exhaustion, and we would be the last to be exhausted. But we must not underrate our enemy. We had to hold our own against hordes of barbarians. It was supposed by some that the war would be ended by economic forces. He might not be a good economist, but he did not himself quite believe it. It would be when they got the Germans back into their own country that the desperate fighting would begin, and he did not think that the economic question would shorten or end the war.

"We were not going to put the German empire on its back in six months or a year. But no matter how great the struggle or what sacrifices were involved we should win in the end. We had got to humble and humiliate Germany. We had got to take the whole of her fleet, every single vessel that mounted a gun, down to a torpedo boat. We had got to take their forts, we would do nothing in the way of reprisals of a brutal character. When we reached the Krupps, let us sell the magnificient tools found there for making warlike machines, and give the proceeds to the benefit of Belgium. (Cheers). The allies would insist that Germany should be disarmed except for police purposes."

Trust in the Navy

Strategic Plans Are Well Conceived and Productive of Results

The admiralty has not been "caught napping." Many months ago, in times of peace, the most skilled brains at the disposal of the nation thought out a war plan. This plan is in operation, as modified and proved by the daily experience of actual war. Its goodness or badness can only be tested finally when the day comes that the enemy seeks battle in strength.

But in the meantime the admiralty has given proof, in one engagement after another, that its strategic plans are well conceived and productive of cumulative victories. If it were, in fact, a bad plan, the public which has never been to sea, could not improve it. No war plan whatever that could be drawn up by men who knew the conditions of naval warfare would allow the strength of the fleet to be frittered away by lining up the ships like a squad of ineffective recruits along the shores.

Recalling these simple facts we shall be willing to trust the admiralty in the future, as in the past, and not to begin shouting it at the country is in ruins because a squib has fallen in our own backyard. That future is, beyond doubt, extremely interesting. It has possibilities of many kinds—but no prospect of defeat while we keep our trade.—London Daily Sketch.

erty, the strewing of the open sea with long lived floating mines, all involving enormous sacrifices of life and wealth without commensurate military advantage. Again and again one hears men of repute say that Mr. Wilson has revealed his own cowardice, degraded the presidency, dishonored American political and moral traditions. These outbursts do not proceed from resentment of Mr. Wilson's protest with regard to British and French treatment of trade with neutral countries. Everyone admits that Mr. Wilson is bound to protect the neutral commerce of America as far as he can.

"The indictment against us so far as I can measure it simply is this: We abdicated ignominiously and ran away when great questions of morals and humanity were concerned but promptly recovered our sense of duty and our courage when the state or war threatened to reduce the profits of the copper kings and otherwise penalize America materially.

"Now if we have lost, at least for the time being, the friendly and respectful consideration of the Allies, I think it cannot possibly be said that we have gained the high opinion or affection of the Teutonic empires. My experience is that influential Germans are inclined to speak of us with scorn. They accuse us of clinging to England, of enduring its 'arrogant monopoly of the sea,' of tolerating British control of cables largely owned by Americans, and otherwise of showing ourselves small.

"It seems that the whole of Europe is hardening against America. I understand that innumerable persons will dispute this; I understand that diplomacy and plausibility will go on using the language of futility and sham, but one cannot doubt, as matters stand, that when peace comes the United States will have no hand in making it; that its isolation in all events so far as Europe is concerned will be nearly complete, and the maintenance of not only its own traditional policies in the western hemisphere but its own national security will require the utmost naval and military strength of which it is capable."

Russia Has A Powerful Navy

Thoroughly Modernized and Greatly Strengthened Since War With Japan

From the days when Peter the Great, in a ship which his own hands had helped to construct, led his fleet to attack the Turks, Russia has had a naval tradition. It was Peter, too, who wrested Sweden's Baltic province from her, and built almost on the shore of the Gulf of Finland, his new capital, called after himself, and which, after having borne for a number of years the name of another and even more notable Peter, has just had its original Russian name again bestowed on it. By removing his capital from Moscow to Petrograd, Peter not only helped to bring his people more into contact with the rest of Europe, but himself became transformed from the semi-oriental Czar of Moscow into the emperor of All the Russias, whose influence and interests needed for their maintenance an efficient degree of sea power. That tradition which Peter left has always retained its potency, and despite neglect and maladministration, which at times overshadowed it, the Russian navy is today far more powerful than is generally known. The lesson of the war with Japan has been taken to heart, and the result has been the creation of a modern and efficient fleet, stronger in every way than before that disastrous campaign. Russia, too, has been in the forefront of construction, and some remarkable ships have at various times been put to her credit.

Of the four fleets possessed by Russia at the outbreak of war with Japan, two survived intact, but only one can be taken into account in connection with later developments. The four fleets are, respectively, the Baltic, the Black Sea, Pacific and Caspian, and two of them, the Baltic and Pacific, were practically annihilated. That the others escaped was primarily due to the fact that the major portion of the Black Sea fleet was not permitted to pass the Dardanelles, and the Caspian fleet, of minor importance, is, of course, confined to her own waters, from which there is no outlet.

In reviewing the Russian navy as it exists today, it is advisable to start with the Baltic fleet, as Russia's principle naval operations will doubtless take place in that sea. The great majority of the ships are modern; of those that survived the Russo-Japanese war only two are in the first class. These are the "Tzarevitch" of 12,900 tons, and the "Slava" of 13,500 tons. The first named ship carries four 12 inch, two 10 inch, 3½ inch guns, and has two torpedo tubes. Her speed is 18 knots. She was built in France in 1899, but the "Slava" was laid down in the Neva shipyards three years later. The armament is similar, with the exception of twenty 3 pounders, replacing the 1.8 inch and 1.4 inch guns of the "Tzarevitch," and the "Slava" is better protected. The speed is the same.

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1.25.....	.93
1.75.....	1.30
2.00.....	1.50
2.50.....	1.87
3.00.....	2.25

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\$ 1.25.....	\$ 1.00
1.40.....	1.12
1.75.....	1.40
2.00.....	1.60
2.50.....	2.00
3.50.....	2.80
5.00.....	4.00
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\$ 1.00.....	\$.80
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1.50.....	1.20
1.75.....	1.40
2.00.....	1.60
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Reg. Price	Sale Price
\$ 1.25.....	\$ 1.00
1.50.....	1.20
1.75.....	1.40
2.00.....	1.60
2.50.....	2.00
3.00.....	2.40

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.15.....	.11
.20.....	.12
.25.....	.19

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\$ 1.85.....	\$ 1.48
2.50.....	2.00
2.75.....	2.20
3.00.....	2.40
3.50.....	2.80

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Reg. Price	Sale Price
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1.00.....	.80
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1.50.....	1.20
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Reg. Price	Sale Price
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1.75.....	1.20
2.25.....	1.70
2.50.....	1.88
3.00.....	2.25
3.50.....	2.80

Men's Pants

Reg. Price	Sale Price
\$ 1.25.....	\$ 1.00
2.00.....	1.60
2.50.....	2.00
2.75.....	2.20
3.00.....	2.40
3.50.....	2.80
4.50.....	3.60

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a 25c bottle of "Putnam's" today.

Indian Trappers Turn to Fishing
The fisheries department has learned something of the distress among the Indians and some of the settlers in the west through the special permits that have been sought to enable them to fish in the northern lakes.

Since there is no market for furs, the Indians in some parts have sought to make a living by fishing. Some of the northern settlers, and certain number of men who were out of work in the cities have followed the same course, and the government have granted the applications wherever it was feasible to do so.

The consumption of fish in the United States, which is the great market, has, however, fallen off very considerably and prices are low.

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Food Conditions are Acute

Canadian Expert Gives Interesting Analysis of Enemy's Food Supply Problem

That the food conditions both in Austria-Hungary and Germany have already become serious, and threaten to grow exceedingly acute before long, is the opinion of Mr. T. K. Doherty, of Ottawa, and the Canadian commission of the International Institute of Agriculture, which has its headquarters in Rome.

Mr. Doherty, through his position has exceptional opportunities of studying the world's food problem. He has been giving close attention to the situation in Germany and Austria-Hungary, and has made an interesting analysis of the problem as it affects these two countries. The overrunning of Galicia and eastern Prussia by Russia, he thinks a serious matter for Germany and her ally, as these are great agricultural provinces.

He points out that Galicia, which is now almost completely in the hands of Russia, produced two years ago 22,458,000 bushels of rye, 144,974,000 bushels of potatoes, and 22,848,000 bushels of wheat. The loss of Austria-Hungary he regards as most serious.

Eastern Prussia is equally important to Germany from an agricultural standpoint. The crop deficiency, he thinks, threatens most serious consequences for these two countries. He also points out that the wastage of horses in both hostile countries must be tremendous, the horse supply inadequate, and the difficulty of importing any considerable number formidable. He decares that the situation is already acute and growing constantly worse.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely damage the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous faces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 75c per bottle.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Marvels in Mathematics

Young Hindoo Solve Complex Problems Instantly Without Ever Putting Pencil to Paper

There is at the present time studying at Cambridge one of the most wonderful mathematicians the world has ever seen—a young Hindoo, Mr. S. Ramanujan by name—whose work, although he is only twenty-six years of age, says London Tit-Bits, has excited the admiration of all mathematical experts. Perhaps the most extraordinary thing about Ramanujan is that, as a mathematician, he is quite unknown.

Until a year ago he was a clerk in the employment of the Port Trust of Madras.

But in spite of this, he has, to quote Mr. Hardy, Fellow of Trinity, who has taken a great interest in Ramanujan, "discovered for himself a great number of things which the leading mathematicians of the last hundred years had added to the knowledge of school men, although he was quite ignorant of their work and accomplishments. Indeed, his mathematical education is rather a mystery, and the first I knew of him was about fifteen months ago when he wrote to me explaining who he was, and sent a large number of remarkable mathematical theorems which he had proved."

This is the second mathematical genius produced by India in the last three years. At the end of 1912 the members of the Royal Asiatic Society held a specially convened meeting at Colombo, when they were astonished by the arithmetical powers of a Tamil boy, Arumagan. A complicated series of sums had been prepared to test the boy's powers, each of which he answered within a few seconds. One sum was: "A chetty gave as a treat to 173 persons a bushel of rice each. Each bushel contained 3,531,272 grains, and the chetty stipulated that seventeen per cent should be given to the temple. How many grains did the temple get?" Within three seconds came the answer (which had to be translated) 10,913,709, with fifty-two as the fraction over.

Warts are unsightly blemishes, and corns are painful growths. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them.

Experience

"Experience is a great teacher," "Isn't it? There's Brown's case."

"What about Brown?"

"He married a widow."

"I know."

"Well, Brown had an idea that he was a handy man around the house. About the second week after his marriage, she caught him with a monkey wrench on his way to fix some of the water pipes."

"What did she do?"

"She stopped him."

"Why?"

"She said her first husband had the notion that he was a plumber and she had all the trouble from that source she wanted."—Detroit Free Press.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Part of the Time

"Do you think only of me?" murmured the bride. "Tell me that you think only of me!"

"It's this way," explained the groom. "Now and then I have to think of the furnace, my dear."

GETTING BETTER AFTER SICKNESS

Nothing has ever equalled or compared with the medicinal fats in Scott's Emulsion to arrest the decline, invigorate the blood, strengthen the nervous system, aid the appetite and restore the courage of better health.

Scott's Emulsion is pure health-building food, without harmful drugs.

TRY IT

John McGlynn, Wit

John McGlynn, of Troy, N.Y., president of the New York Hotel Association, is noted for his witty stories. Here are a few of his epigrammatic conclusions:

"A sunken garden is one in which you sink a lot of money."

"If an apple a day will keep the doctor away, why stop there? An onion a day will keep everybody away."

"A pessimist is a man who pulls down the blinds and then complains of how dark it is."

"The other day several men started to settle the war in my barroom. One man insisted he was neutral. 'I don't care who licks the Kaiser,' he said."

"Over in Germany when a general does something brave they give him the Iron Cross. In Mexico when a general performs a great service they give him the double cross."

"Ever hear of the man with the cold? His landlady believes in feeding a cold, so she made him a big German pancake. 'Try that,' she said. Soon after she went back in the room. 'I see you have eaten it,' she said. 'Eaten it?' he shouted. 'No; I'm wearing it on my chest.'"

Miller's Worm Powders destroy worms without any inconvenience to the child and so effectually that they pass from the body unperceived. They are not ejected in their entirety, but are ground up and pass away through the bowels with the excreta. They thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels and leave them in condition not favorable to worms, and there will be no revival of the pests.

Pictures of Flying Bullets

A moving picture apparatus has now been perfected capable of taking pictures at the rate of 100,000 a second. With it 72 pictures of a revolver bullet were taken while moving ten inches. Pictures of a bullet passing through a stick of wood showed a curious condition. The bullet passed completely through and was well on its way before the wood gave any sign of distress. Then the splinters started out, following the bullet; the stick began to split, and when the bullet had gone some distance the stick suddenly fell to pieces. A series of electric sparks was flashed at 100,000 a second, each spark making a picture.—Edison Monthly.

Killing Off the Race

From the Christian era till the present time, as statistics and historians tell us, there have been less than 240 wars less than 240 wars.

Up to the middle of the nineteenth century, it was roughly computed that nearly 7,000,000,000 men had died in battle since the beginning of recorded history, a number equal to almost five times the present estimated population of the globe.

Christian Herald.

Sound Sleep After Change to Postum

"I have been a coffee drinker, more or less, ever since I can remember, until a few months ago I became more and more nervous and irritable, and finally I could not sleep at night for I was horribly disturbed by dreams of all sorts and a species of distressing nightmare." (The effects on the system of tea and coffee drinking are very similar, because they each contain the drug, caffeine.)

"Finally, after hearing the experience of numbers of friends who had quit coffee and were drinking Postum, and learning of the great benefits they had derived, I concluded coffee must be the cause of my trouble, so I got some Postum and had it made strictly according to directions.

"I was astonished at the flavor and taste. It entirely took the place of coffee, and to my very great satisfaction, I began to sleep peacefully and sweetly. My nerves improved and I wish I could wean every man, woman and child from the unwholesome drug-drink—coffee.

"People do not really appreciate or realize what a powerful drug it is and what terrible effect it has on the human system. If they did, hardly a pound of coffee would be sold. I would never think of going back to coffee again. I would almost as soon think of putting my hand in a fire after I had once been burned. Yours for health."

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum—must be well boiled, 16c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

Romance of Seas a Memory

Passed With the Passing of Baltimore Clipper Ships From Paths of Ocean Commerce

Very few of the deep sea sailing vessels remain afloat, observes the Baltimore Enquirer. The glory of the Baltimore clippers and the Liverpool packets has departed with them, and with the glory has gone most of the romance of the ocean—and very considerable brutality, also, for before the era of steam no nation had adequate laws for the protection of sailor folk, and a mate's first qualification was the ability to manhandle all hands in his watch.

Laws and customs have so veered to the other extreme now that the preservation of indispensable discipline is sometimes a problem. With sail power nearly displaced by steam, many routes to distant ports have been shortened, and passages which formerly required months are made in as many if not fewer weeks. The Suez Canal cut off much of the traffic around the Cape of Good Hope; the operation of the Panama Canal will leave Cape Horn in stormy loneliness—a passing ship will seldom meet the eyes of the Tierra del Fuego watchers.

Costiveness and its Cure.—When the excretory organs refuse to perform their functions properly the intestines become clogged. This is known as costiveness and if neglected gives rise to dangerous complications. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will effect a speedy cure. At the first intimation of this ailment the sufferer should procure a packet of the pills and put himself under a course of treatment. The good effects of the pills will be almost immediately evident.

Millions Spent Here

Allied Governments Placing Orders For Troops in the Field

About sixty million dollars, roughly speaking, has been spent in Canada by the Canadian and allied governments since the war broke out. The total estimating at fifty millions the total of orders by the Allies is somewhat exaggerated, but they are constantly being placed, and that figure will be reached before long at the present rate.

The militia department is pursuing the policy of ordering well in advance the clothing and equipment required for all the expeditionary forces, and about all the contracts required for a considerable time have now been placed throughout the country. Woolen and textile mills, clothing, underwear and saddle factories are working day and night and furnishing a compensating stimulus to an industry which otherwise might be adversely affected by the war.

This, in addition to the assured demand and high prices for increased agricultural products, make the general outlook for Canada as bright as for any country in the world.

A MOTHER'S PRAISE OF BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Fred Tinkham, South Canaan, N.Y., writes: "Please send me another box of Baby's Own Tablets as I do not care to be without them. I have used them repeatedly and consider them the best medicine in the world for little ones." Thousands of other mothers say the same thing. The tablets cure all the minor ills of childhood such as constipation, sour stomach, colic, colds, simple fevers, etc., and are guaranteed to be absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Gurkha's Found the Ship's Roadway

An artillery officer wrote a little while ago:

The other night I went to the Gurkha headquarters and asked for some one to hold my horse.

One of the Gurkha guard was awakened to do it. He did not know what his job was to be, but he came out prepared for anything, with his kukri in his hand and his eyes gleaming. He was quite disappointed when he found he had to hold his arm away and only to hold his horse.

They were very funny coming over in the boat, I believe. When they had been on the sea for two whole days without seeing land they became very perturbed. "Without doubt the captain of the ship has lost his way," they said, but they counselled together and decided at last that all was well.

Some one asked them if they had decided that the captain knew where to go. They led him to the stern of the vessel and pointed to the long wake of water boiling behind them, and with a smile as broad as the greatness of the discovery—"Without doubt he follows the path."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

She looked at him doubtful after the proposal. "The man I marry," she said, "must be both brave and brainy."

"Well," he declared, "I think I can lay just claim to being both."

"I admit you are brave," she responded, "for you saved my life when our boat upset the other day; but that wasn't brainy, was it?"

"It certainly was," he retorted, "I upset the boat on purpose."

Anti-German feeling has suddenly arisen in Sweden in consequence of Germany declaring manufactured wood contraband. The country has millions of dollars' worth of wood on hand, which it is now unable to export.

As soon as applied, Zam-Buk penetrates right to the very root of the disease and kills the cause thereof. The rich herbal essences then so stimulate the cells below the surface that new healthy tissue is formed, which, as it grows, forces out the diseased tissue. Zam-Buk cures from the bottom up. This is the reason that sores and skin diseases cured by Zam-Buk, do not return.

Zam-Buk is entirely different from all other ointments.

It does not contain harsh minerals, or poisonous coloring matter.

Nor does it contain coarse animal fats, which, in a short time, go rancid. Zam-Buk will keep indefinitely.

Many people have been cured by



Ford Touring Car Price \$590

Prices of other Ford cars are:
Two-passenger Runabout \$540
Two-passenger Coupelet \$850
Five-passenger Sedan \$1150.
All cars fully equipped, including electric headlights. Prices F.O.B. Ford, Ont. Buyers of all Ford cars will share in our profits if we sell 30,000 cars between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915. Cars on exhibition at Didsbury Auto Co's Garage

RAILWAY STREET

Ford

GARAGE ANNOUNCEMENT

We have opened our new garage on Railway Ave. under the Opera House and are in a position to do all kinds of expert repair work

A carload of new Ford Touring cars of the latest model will arrive about March 1st.

A full line of Oils, Gasoline, Tires and accessories will be carried in stock.

We have a first class auto livery for the use of the public and we guarantee satisfaction in service.

We have facilities for storing cars, charges for which are very reasonable.

THE DIDSBURY AUTO CO.
PER R. DOWELL, MGR.

A SILENT TRAVELLER

Mr. Merchant, did you ever consider that a few inches of advertising matter carried in your local paper acts as a silent salesman for you, consequently saving you the worry of increasing your business by more expensive methods. This paper is read by the whole community and you cannot find a better medium for advertising your business. : : : : :

GET OUR PRICES

The Didsbury Pioneer

Lone Pine

Quite a number of Lone Pineites attended the dance at Mr. Lovelands on Friday night. All reported a good time.

Mr. J. Cummings was the guest of honor at Mr. O. W. Hembling's on Sunday. Get busy Jack.

Sam McAllister finished hauling his timothy hay last week, and is busy hauling it away. You're quite a rustler Sam.

The Telephone Co. will soon have to put in new wires as they got pretty bad last week. They were even used in the "wee sma' ours."

Mr. H. Pearson gave a hop to some of his friends last Tuesday evening. Getting to be quite a sport, Harry.

Mrs. McAllister made a rushing trip to Olds last week.

Mr. O. W. Hembling made a trip to Three Hills, Monday, on business.

Mr. Dewitt's family paid Mayton a visit last week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Liesemer and daughter have returned from the east looking Hale and hearty.

Miss Powell paid her parents at Calgary a visit over the week end.

What's the matter with the Sock Hop Club? Get busy and let us know you are living.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Pross and family spent a pleasant afternoon at Mr. J. D. Ward's last week.

Mr. O. W. Hembling who has been on the sick list is able to be around again.

Mr. and Mrs. Shields made a flying trip to Didsbury last week.

Niche Valley

Miss Myrtle Rhodes of Calgary, who has been visiting home folks returned Sunday. She was accompanied by her father, Mr. Geo. Rhodes.

Mr. Rhodes froze his feet some time ago while hunting, and then froze them again. He needs medical attention for they are giving him trouble.

Mr. Bert Murphy and family visited Ira S. Gamble's family Sunday.

Lawrence Fifield, who was helping Mr. Gilmore get out a permit, broke his leg Saturday afternoon. They felled a tree that lodged in a bent position and when they loosened the tree it sprang and hit Lawrence on the leg, breaking the bone entirely off. We hope he gets along alright.

Conrad Bishop lost a valuable horse while trying to haul a load of poles up the Foster hill. It is quite a loss for him.

We extend our sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Tom Murphy, who recently lost the "pet" and darling of their home.

Mr. Johannesson's mill is a busy place. It looks like a young town. Bert Murphy has the most attractive cottage there at present, but I fear some of the envious ones may try to build a better.

The Literary was well attended Saturday evening. The Arneson Bros., Rhodes sisters, Mr. Davis and others did their best to an appreciative audience. The debate, "Resolved that the Indians of North America have been more ill-treated than the negroes," was discussed by Olaf Arneson and Fred Edmundson, affirmative; Will Payne and Ira Gamble, Negative. There were no judges. The entertainment was so well appreciated that even the dogs who came along wagged their tails with appreciation.

AROUND THE TOWN

(Continued from page 1)

The masquerade ball held in the Opera House on Tuesday evening of this week, was well attended and everybody thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Some exceptionally fine costumes were worn. Prizes being taken as follows: Best dressed couple, C. Hillebrecht and Miss Smith, as "Yum-Yum Dominos"; characteristic lady, "Indian Maid," Mrs. Hysmith; characteristic gent, "Turk," D. A. Knappenburg. Judges were Mr. and Mrs. McGregor and J. A. McGhee. The decisions in each particular case proved very satisfactory.

NEW

SPRING GOODS ARRIVED

A. G. STUDER

GOOD THINGS WITHIN SIGHT

and worth eating is our stock of high grade

MEATS

and Poultry. Carefully selected in the first place, kept in a freezing temperature and in sanitary surroundings, no wonder every housekeeper keeps our meats in sight and within reach. They mean family health, good eating, money saved by our low prices. For juicy steaks, tender chops and fragrant hams, deal at

DIDSBURY MEAT MARKET

G. C. MORTIMER, Proprietor

Halt! Attention!

The 1914 War Illustrated

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"The 1914 War Illustrated" contains over 300 remarkable war photographs with much valuable information as to the causes leading to the great struggle, and other important data including the military and naval strengths of the countries involved. Two interesting maps—one of the war zone, and the other (in four colors) of Europe are also included. This invaluable hand-book of the war is printed on art paper with an attractive patriotic cover, and is the best publication of its kind in Canada.

DON'T DELAY But send in your subscription today to the office of this paper

The genial, heavyweight manager of the local Fire Insurance Company, The Western Mutual, Parker R. Reed, had the honor to be made President of the Canada Securities Insurance Co., at a meeting of the shareholders of that Company held at Calgary last week. Parker carries some weight, eh. The Canada Securities is a well known Company in the west and besides its offices in Calgary has a large branch office at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Gingrich and Mrs. Stephen, of Gull Lake, Sask., who have been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. John Bellamy of Westcott for the last two weeks left for Michigan on Saturday last. Mrs. Gingrich and Mrs. Stephen are sisters of Mr. Bellamy. This is the first time in 27 years that he has seen his sister, Mrs. Stephen, consequently the visit must have been an enjoyable one on both sides.